e-17. Diagnostic Value of Vertebral Angiography in Cases of the Posterior Fossa Tumors

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Vertebral angiography has been considered to be of little diagnostic value in the localization of posterior fossa tumors. Pneumoventriculography is therefore generally accepted to be of great importance.

The variations in the course of the vessels in the posterior fossa and their correlative relationship to the adjacent structures were studied at autopsy by dissection and at vertebral angiography in living subjects.

Despite numerous variations, it is possible to select configurations of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery, the precentral cerebellar vein and the medial inferior cerebellar vein which can be considered as standard on vertebral angiography.

These vessels moreover are easily identified on angiograms and the courses of them are intimately related to the adjacent structures such as the medulla, the tonsils, the aqueduct, the posterior aspects of fourth ventricle, the vermis and the medial inferior aspect of cerebellar hemisphere.

Displacements and deformities of these vessels may therefore be interpreted in terms of the typical configurations and are of considerable importance in the recognition and localization of expanding lesions.

In conclusion percutaneous retrograde brachial angiography is easier and less dangerous than pneumoventriculography in establishing the diagnosis and should be more highly appreciated and recommended.

e-18. Diagnosis and Treatment of Incisural Tumors

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There are some space-occupying lesions which have their origin at or adjacent to the incisura tentorii. A few authors have attempted to specify these lesions under a heading of "incisural space-occupying lesions", because, both in the diagnosis and in the neurosurgical treatment, special attention should be paid to these tumors. A majority of the incisural tumors usually display some neurological symptoms owing to their localizations. However, not infrequently